

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1 REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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EVALUATE

1. The attached report on the Frunze Military Academy is being forwarded to you for retention for whatever value it may have.
2. An evaluation of this report would be greatly appreciated.

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1. The Frunze Military Academy is located on Gorki Avenue in Moscow in a large five story building which is reputedly the largest military academy in the world, accommodating some 7,000 or more officer students. In 1940 the chief was Lt. General KHOZELOV, fnu (phonetic) who was formerly chief of the Soviet Army in the Leningrad area. The permanent staff consisted of approximately 1,500 persons, of whom 300 formed the faculty. Instruction was in the Russian language although most of the instructors appeared to be foreigners. Chief of the course studied [redacted] was General MALINOSKI, fnu, the hero of Rostok and former chief of staff of the Russians in Spain.

25X1

2. The normal course for Soviet students is four years, but foreigners are expected to complete the course in two years. The normal day was 10 to 12 hours, of which one period was reserved for Russian language instruction. Each course was divided into groups of 6 to 8 individuals with a translator, if the students were of foreign nationality, or an assistant instructor.
3. Courses consisted of tactics and all matters pertinent to the running of a corps, battalion, regiment, division or army, depending on the rank of the student. Much of the study consisted of paper work involving cartography. Other subjects were history of the Communist party, Dialectics, and history of foreign countries with emphasis on strong points of their armed forces. In 1940 navies of England and Japan were stressed but the United States Navy was not mentioned [redacted]

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4. Although most classes were held in Moscow, one trip for the study of poison gases was made to a point some 30 kilometers north of Moscow on the road to Monino. In the winter of 1940-1941 maneuvers were held for three to four months in the vicinity of Chibarkul and Chelyabinsk, but headquarters were maintained at Zlatopolsk, approximately 200 miles from Moscow in the [redacted]. This region was at that time a center of armament and tank factories. A distance of 50 kilometers a day or night was usually covered by the participants in the maneuvers. At the end of the course students were subjected to examination by a tribunal of 10 persons composed of the chief of the class or section and nine disinterested officers from other staff schools in the USSR.

25X1

Comment: Possibly Col. Gen. Khokhlov, CO of the Academy in November 1948.

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